

## WHITEMORE'S THREAT

Judge Merritt and the County Attorney Have a Tilt.

## IN THE HAYKEN CASE.

## VOLUPTUOUS ARGUMENTS ON MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE.

Whitemore Says If the Continuance Is Granted the Prosecution Will Practically Fall to the Ground. Then the Prosecuting Officers and the Court Will Incur the Scorn and Derision of the Public—Merritt Will Decide According to the Law, Without Considering the Scorn.

Nearly the whole of yesterday was occupied in Chief Justice Merritt's court with the hearing of arguments on motion for a continuance of the trial of Martin Hayken, charged with bribing ex-Secretary Morris, Cahoon and Bamberger in connection with the purchase of the furniture for the county's half of the joint city and county building. It had been previously arranged that Judge King would hear the case, but this was changed so that it came before the chief justice. The arguments on the motion for a continuance were quite voluminous. The continuance in short was asked for the reason that the defendant had not been able to obtain the depositions of certain parties in Chicago because, as was alleged, the prosecution through Mr. Weary had used undue influence with the witnesses to prevent their testifying. Affidavits and counter affidavits were introduced on this question. The arguments were uninteresting except towards the close when County Attorney Whitemore as a peroration to his argument against the continuance said that if the motion of the defendant was allowed and the case went over it would be fatal to the prosecution, as they could never again bring the defendant and the witnesses together to prosecute Hayken. If the continuance was granted, counsel said, it would be taken that the prosecution of criminals had become a farce and the prosecuting officers and the court would become the scorn and derision of an indignant public.

This threat against the court called down a swift and angry rebuke from Judge Merritt, who said that he was going to decide the matter according to law and that he cared nothing for the scorn or derision of anyone, and that no such insinuation would for a moment enter into his decision of the case.

After the close of the arguments his honor took the case under advisement until this morning when it is expected he will give his decision.

**Case Called.**  
Soon after his honor took his seat on the bench the case was called. Attorney C. S. Varian and County Attorney Whitemore appeared for the prosecution and Judge Roy and Anderson and Attorney Arthur Brown for the defendant Hayken, who occupied a seat within the bar.

"Are you ready for trial, gentlemen?" asked Judge Merritt.  
Attorney Arthur Brown said the defense was not ready.

His honor inquired how long the case would occupy the court, and when informed that it would probably take a number of days, remarked that the statehood proclamation might be issued by Saturday and that such an event would bring the proceedings to an abrupt termination, even if the court was in the middle of the hearing.

Mr. Brown said however that might be the defense was not ready and referred to the notice of motion for a continuance which had been given before Judge King on December 10, and mentioned the fact that an indictment had been returned by the grand jury on October 14, which he said had not been served until November 5.

**Alleged Stolen Letters.**  
He then read the affidavit of Hayken in which he referred to certain letters which he alleged had been stolen from him and from the firm of Andrews and company and which were in the hands of the prosecution. The affidavit further set up in substance that the deponent had gone to Chicago for the purpose of attending to the taking of depositions in the case and found that Mr. Weary had visited three of the expert witnesses as to the value of furniture, which the defendant expected to use at the trial and found that all three, Messrs. F. O. Bauman, F. O. Barnes and F. M. Carsley, refused to have their depositions taken. Deponent, however, had a going hand, and that he had secured the letters of the three men's depositions but not the others and it was necessary to either get Barnes' and Carsley's depositions or to find two other expert witnesses to testify as to the value of the furniture.

The testimony of S. S. Beaman, architect and builder of the Pullman works, that of Arthur and Sullivan, architects and furnishers of the Auditorium, Chicago, and that of S. A. Treat, architect and designer, was wanted by defendant in place of that of Carsley and Barnes, and deponent says he cannot safely go to trial without the testimony of these people. Deponent further says that Weary appeared at the taking of such testimony as has been obtained by defendant and his counsel, Mr. Waddell, of Chicago, represented the prosecution, and that while doing so had persuaded Carsley and Barnes not to have their depositions taken and that if they did so they would have a lot of trouble over it and would have to come to Salt Lake, all of which was untrue.

After the affidavits were introduced Mr. Varian, on behalf of the prosecution asked that an adjournment be taken until 2 o'clock to give himself and his colleague Mr. Whitemore an opportunity to examine them and file counter affidavits. "We want this thing to appear in proper shape on the records of the court and the public to be properly informed of the merit of the case," said Mr. Varian.

Mr. Brown—"We are not trying this before the public as my brother has stated."

Judge Merritt—"Your brother didn't state anything of the kind."

An adjournment was then taken till 2 o'clock.

**Mr. Varian's Argument.**

At 2 o'clock Mr. Varian took up the arguments in opposition to the motion for a continuance. He said that the prosecution had already been granted and he thought further delay in the hearing should not be granted. Judge Merritt—"How long is it since this man has been indicted?"

Attorney Arthur Brown—"Since October 10."

Mr. Varian argued that the new witnesses mentioned in the affidavit for a continuance were set down to prove about the same as the other witnesses, and that the expected testimony was simply cumulative.

The arguments set forth in the defendant's affidavit, said Mr. Varian,

are flimsy in the extreme, and more especially with regard to the securing of Mr. Carsley, as an expert witness, to testify as to the real value of the furniture in controversy. They state that no such expert testimony can be secured from this side of Chicago, but I say to the court that witnesses come and go to pass on the value of that furniture, can be had right here in Salt Lake.

## Counter Affidavits.

Mr. Varian offered counter affidavits, the introduction of which was objected to by counsel for the defense. His honor, however, said he would hear them and decide afterwards if he would consider them. Counsel read one by Weary, in which he denied having induced the witnesses for the defense, and stated that he hadn't seen Carsley at all.

County Attorney Whitemore deposed that he nor any attorney for the prosecution had not intimidated witnesses or attempted to prevent the taking of depositions. Neither had they employed Weary or "bought him" to prevent defendant getting depositions. Mr. Varian made a deposition relative to the time the orders to take depositions were sent out tending to show that the defense had had ample time to get the depositions of all the witnesses named in the affidavit.

**Whitemore Threatens the Court.**  
Mr. Whitemore made a few remarks and cited authorities to show that the counter affidavits offered by the prosecution should be committed and the case proceed. He also held that the value of the furniture was not in issue, but whether the crime of bribery had been committed, and therefore the testimony of these expert witnesses was of little or no value. He also contended that due diligence had not been exercised by the defendant. If the case was further postponed, counsel said, the prosecution could never again bring the defendant and the witnesses together to prosecute Hayken and the case would probably fall to the ground.

If it was continued it would be said that the prosecution of criminals was becoming a farce and the prosecution and this court would be held up to the scorn and derision of an indignant public.

Judge Merritt—"I don't care anything about that. I am going to decide this case according to the law. I care nothing for anybody's scorn."

**Mr. Brown's Talk.**

Attorney Arthur Brown, arguing for the continuance, now said that more had made a new threat. He now said unless the trial went on now he wouldn't play any more and he threatened the prosecution with the scorn of the public.

Mr. Whitemore—"I don't threaten the court."

Counsel then went on to argue that due diligence had been used by the defense and that the evidence desired was material and that according to law and usage the defense was entitled to continuance.

On four times when this matter was up Mr. Whitemore had urged that the prosecution had expended \$750 in bringing witnesses and they wanted to force the case to trial to get the worth of their money. Mr. Brown cited numerous authorities to show that it was not competent in a motion for continuance to introduce counter affidavits. He also read an affidavit made by Bauman stating that Weary had communicated with him and attempted to dissuade him from testifying for Hayken, that he had offered him a job or intimated that he had something for him to do if he wouldn't become a witness for Hayken. That, said counsel, is about equivalent to Mr. Whitemore offering an individual a clerkship at \$1,500 or \$1,800 a year if he would commit larceny for him.

Mr. Varian had admitted that the prosecution's interfering to prevent the taking of testimony was good cause for continuance and counsel held that it had been shown that the prosecution had so interfered.

Mr. Whitemore had an honest heart and it was through excess of zeal that this interference had taken place. But it was no less an interference with the course of justice.

**Mr. Whitemore Explains.**  
Mr. Whitemore here said he wished to explain that he did not refer to the court when he said that the prosecuting officers would be subjected to the scorn and derision of the people if a continuance was granted. He meant, in no way to apply this to the court.

Judge Merritt—"I think your zeal probably got the better of your politeness. The court has always been conservative to attorneys and through you may be guilty of contempt, I shall pass over that, but I will take this case under consideration and will decide it according to my view of the law. As to the care not to what children follow, I don't think, however, that the people would scorn a judge for administering the law."

Judge Henderson then said a few closing words for the defendant's motion and the court took the case under advisement until this morning.

**Short Orders.**  
Salt Lake Lithographing company vs. the Ilex Mines and Smelting company; receiver's report referred to the clerk of the court for examination and report.

James W. Stephens vs. Samuel E. Woodmansee et al.; leave granted for file amended answer.

Edw. Aronson vs. Thomas Go. Lightly et al.; report of referee confirmed and order for decree entered.

## Utah King Damage Cases.

Judge King heard the concluding arguments in the Third district court yesterday in the case of Salt Lake city and county and the five canal companies against Joseph H. Colledge and about four hundred other residents in the neighborhood of Utah Lake. The case, which the public is already well acquainted with, involves damage done to the farms of the defendants by overflowing of the water from the canals. His honor took the matter under advisement.

are flimsy in the extreme, and more especially with regard to the securing of Mr. Carsley, as an expert witness, to testify as to the real value of the furniture in controversy. They state that no such expert testimony can be secured from this side of Chicago, but I say to the court that witnesses come and go to pass on the value of that furniture, can be had right here in Salt Lake.

County Attorney Whitemore deposed that he nor any attorney for the prosecution had not intimidated witnesses or attempted to prevent the taking of depositions. Neither had they employed Weary or "bought him" to prevent defendant getting depositions. Mr. Varian made a deposition relative to the time the orders to take depositions were sent out tending to show that the defense had had ample time to get the depositions of all the witnesses named in the affidavit.

**Whitemore Threatens the Court.**  
Mr. Whitemore made a few remarks and cited authorities to show that the counter affidavits offered by the prosecution should be committed and the case proceed. He also held that the value of the furniture was not in issue, but whether the crime of bribery had been committed, and therefore the testimony of these expert witnesses was of little or no value. He also contended that due diligence had not been exercised by the defendant. If the case was further postponed, counsel said, the prosecution could never again bring the defendant and the witnesses together to prosecute Hayken and the case would probably fall to the ground.

If it was continued it would be said that the prosecution of criminals was becoming a farce and the prosecution and this court would be held up to the scorn and derision of an indignant public.

Judge Merritt—"I don't care anything about that. I am going to decide this case according to the law. I care nothing for anybody's scorn."

## Mr. Brown's Talk.

Attorney Arthur Brown, arguing for the continuance, now said that more had made a new threat. He now said unless the trial went on now he wouldn't play any more and he threatened the prosecution with the scorn of the public.

Mr. Whitemore—"I don't threaten the court."

Counsel then went on to argue that due diligence had been used by the defense and that the evidence desired was material and that according to law and usage the defense was entitled to continuance.

On four times when this matter was up Mr. Whitemore had urged that the prosecution had expended \$750 in bringing witnesses and they wanted to force the case to trial to get the worth of their money. Mr. Brown cited numerous authorities to show that it was not competent in a motion for continuance to introduce counter affidavits. He also read an affidavit made by Bauman stating that Weary had communicated with him and attempted to dissuade him from testifying for Hayken, that he had offered him a job or intimated that he had something for him to do if he wouldn't become a witness for Hayken. That, said counsel, is about equivalent to Mr. Whitemore offering an individual a clerkship at \$1,500 or \$1,800 a year if he would commit larceny for him.

Mr. Varian had admitted that the prosecution's interfering to prevent the taking of testimony was good cause for continuance and counsel held that it had been shown that the prosecution had so interfered.

Mr. Whitemore had an honest heart and it was through excess of zeal that this interference had taken place. But it was no less an interference with the course of justice.

**Mr. Whitemore Explains.**  
Mr. Whitemore here said he wished to explain that he did not refer to the court when he said that the prosecuting officers would be subjected to the scorn and derision of the people if a continuance was granted. He meant, in no way to apply this to the court.

Judge Merritt—"I think your zeal probably got the better of your politeness. The court has always been conservative to attorneys and through you may be guilty of contempt, I shall pass over that, but I will take this case under consideration and will decide it according to my view of the law. As to the care not to what children follow, I don't think, however, that the people would scorn a judge for administering the law."

Judge Henderson then said a few closing words for the defendant's motion and the court took the case under advisement until this morning.

**Short Orders.**  
Salt Lake Lithographing company vs. the Ilex Mines and Smelting company; receiver's report referred to the clerk of the court for examination and report.

James W. Stephens vs. Samuel E. Woodmansee et al.; leave granted for file amended answer.

Edw. Aronson vs. Thomas Go. Lightly et al.; report of referee confirmed and order for decree entered.

## Utah King Damage Cases.

Judge King heard the concluding arguments in the Third district court yesterday in the case of Salt Lake city and county and the five canal companies against Joseph H. Colledge and about four hundred other residents in the neighborhood of Utah Lake. The case, which the public is already well acquainted with, involves damage done to the farms of the defendants by overflowing of the water from the canals. His honor took the matter under advisement.

## Gave Himself Up.

Henry Lee, Jr., of American Fork, who is charged by Miss Maud Ensign with appropriating a watch and his own, to his own use, surrendered himself yesterday and will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Sommer this morning. The watch has been turned over to the hands of Marshal Brigham pending the hearing of the case.

## Cruelty to a Horse.

M. Leban was fined \$10 and costs in United States Commissioner Pratt's court yesterday for cruelty to a horse. The evidence showed that he had turned out his stable into the storm an old worn out horse and when the poor animal came back and tried to get into shelter, had driven it away by beating it and in the morning it was found half dead lying in a ditch. It was in such a condition that it had to be killed.

## Charges Dismissed.

The charge preferred against Mrs. Elizabeth Swinburne by Mrs. Christine E. Brown, that she had seduced a 14-month-old child, was dismissed yesterday by United States Commissioner Greenman on motion of the prosecution.

## New Suits Filed.

M. J. Manley and Alex. Monroe, trustees of certain debenture bonds of the Western Farm Mortgage company, have entered suit against the National Bank of the Republic to cover \$2,000, alleged to have been de-

posited in the said bank by G. W. E. Griffith, the predecessor of the plaintiff.

E. H. Rollins & Sons have begun suit in the Third district court against James W. Whitehead, Jr., to recover \$12,175 on promissory notes secured by deeds of trust.

P. O. Harrison has filed an action in the Third district court against Henry G. Rand and Attorney David R. Hemstedt to recover \$1,500 on a bond conditioned on the delivery of 1,000 head of cattle, Williams, Van Cott and Sutherland appear as attorneys for the plaintiff.

## THE ORPHANS' HOME

Bachelors and Married People Minus Children Should at Once Respond.

It is to be hoped that no one will regret his or her mite when approached by the ladies who are managing the scheme to make Christmas at the Orphan's Home truly a day that it was intended to be.

The managers in the past have done much, in fact, they are now doing a great deal, but whenever, as in the present case, persons entirely outside of the association conceive the idea that it would be a good thing to brighten up the lives of the waifs, then should they receive the hearty support of the people of this city. It costs but a few cents to make glad the heart of a child, and there are 19 waifs in the home who will not know even the pleasures of the humblest home on the great day of all days.

It was at first decided to ask contributions only from men and women who are childless, but the writer would suggest that there are many well-known people, and people in moderate circumstances whose children will have a merry time at home, on Christmas day, and who would be glad that these children will enjoy their holiday very much more, if they know that "Papa" and "Mamma" had contributed a few cents towards brightening the lives of the children who know not the tenderness of motherly affection or the strength of a father's love? Think the matter over, and then act!

## PROBATE COURT ORDERS.

Estate of Nathan Hanson, deceased; order made allowing family \$20 per month from the date of death of deceased during progress of administration.

Estate of H. M. Halvorson, deceased; Administrator E. Loofboerow's report approved, account allowed and decree of notice to creditors made.

Estate of James Thompson, deceased; order of publication of notice to creditors made.

## ADJUDGED INSANE.

F. C. Bruder Committed to the Asylum at Provo.

F. C. Bruder had a hearing before Judge McKay yesterday on a charge of insanity, and an order was issued for his commitment to the asylum at Provo.

Bruder was arrested by Police Officer Everett last Saturday on account of his peculiar actions on the streets. He then carried a gun filled with empty cigar boxes, and when accosted by the officer asserted that he was simply pursuing his business, and did not propose to be interfered with. His record in the hall of infamy seemed to be that he was selling what he termed "my \$25 brand."

He stood yesterday he spoke intelligently and among other things said he was 32 years of age, and that his father resided at Ontario, Canada. When asked to explain why he acted so peculiarly Sunday night, he replied it was because he had just taken a large order for cigars and followed it up by taking a teacupful of alcohol.

The examining physicians, E. S. Wright and Albert C. Young, did not consider Bruder a bad case, but deemed it an annoyance to the public to allow him at large and hence his commitment.

## DREAM LANGUAGE.

Horrible dreams indicate a bad condition of the digestive apparatus, and the sufferer should at once set about helping nature to right it. Correct all irregularities of the bowels, abstain from rich, exercise moderately, eat plain, nourishing food, and only when hungry and use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to restore health to the liver, stomach and bowels. They are unequalled as a bowel regulator and contribute to good appetite, healthy digestion and pure blood. They never constipate.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Large Attendance of Officers and Workers at the Meeting.

The officers and teachers of the Sunday school of the Salt Lake stake held their regular meeting last evening in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms. Superintendent Thomas C. Griggs presiding. Nearly all the schools of the city and several of the county schools were well represented.

The excellent musical exercises during the evening were given by the juvenile music class of Prof. E. K. Bassett, composed of children from the various wards of the city. Prayer was offered by Elder E. P. Parry.

As a preliminary to the exercises of the evening, rendered by three of the department, was the reading of the Sunday school, Assistant Superintendent P. H. Woodbury made a brief address descriptive of the work done thereby.

Miss Edith Sampson next conducted a very interesting and well prepared review of the work done by the intermediate department which had been studying the life of Jesus. The review of this session related to the "Feasting of Children" by the Savior.

The Second Intermediate department next presented a well prepared Book of Mormon, as regularly given every Sabbath morning, conducted by Sister Wanda W. Taylor and assisted by a short synopsis of the studies of this class during the past ten months, given by Belle McEachern, in a well prepared essay.

The lesson was well presented, and reflected much credit upon both teachers and pupils; its subject was a portion of the "Life of the Prophet Neph." Mr. Taylor's lesson was very sweetly rendered by Bro. Bassett's juvenile choir.

The Theological department was represented by Bro. J. W. Walker, who gave a brief and interesting address upon the "Life of the Prophet Neph." A subject which the higher department has been studying for some months past with gratifying success, using the book, "Robert's Ecclesiastical History," in connection with the Scriptures.

President Angus M. Cannon made a few encouraging remarks and admonitions, dwelling particularly upon the order of the Priesthood and the duties all are under to heed its counsel. Referring to the Sabbath schools and the stake conference, he stated that as many had deemed it demoralizing to the schools in session, with the understanding that every elder that can be spared as well as the members of the stake conference, be excused from attendance in school, that they may have opportunity to attend the stake conference.

Superintendent Griggs acquiesced in the suggestions made by President Cannon, and again exhorted the members of the stake conference to observe the Sabbath schools to the utmost of their ability, and to use the earnest work done by the Sabbath school workers of this stake, as shown by the reports received. He urged the schools to again adopt the use of the S. S. leaders, a new series of which have been prepared for distribution to the schools of the stake.

Meeting adjourned for one month, and the benediction was pronounced by Elder Levi W. Richards.

## POWER COMPANY WINS

County Court Wrestles with the Cottonwood Controversy

## IT WILL BE CARRIED UP

## FINAL SETTLEMENT LEFT FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Selectman Christopherson Dissents—Judge Judd Presents a Demand—The Farrell Claim—Attorney Whitemore Hands in an Opinion Regarding the Charges of Sheep Inspectors—Minor Matters Considered.

The controversy between the Big Cottonwood Power company and the residents in the neighborhood of Cottonwood canyon was again ventilated at yesterday's session of the county court, and resulted in a temporary victory at least for the power company. The fight is settled as far as the county court is concerned, but as previously predicted, the matter will now be taken into the district courts for final settlement.

When the court convened in the morning the legal representatives of all interested parties were on hand, apparently eager to resume hostilities. An opinion from County Attorney Whitemore on the question of jurisdiction, however, acted as a damper on main proceedings, and the greater part of the forenoon was consumed in wrangling on technicalities. Mr. Whitemore in his opinion cited that the county court must maintain all high way, and that the road under the law was to be kept free from obstruction. The old road had been in use by the people for many years, and the people continued to use it until obstructed by the power company, and for such obstructions the law would have continued to be in general use. The legislature, he thought, did not intend to vest in county courts the power to maintain a road against protest, their right to use an old established road, and the duty of the court under the law was to keep the roads free from obstruction. If any obstruction had been placed in a public highway by the power company the court had power to direct its removal. The attorney, however, thought the company had a right to take a portion of the road under the law of eminent domain, but it must do so in a regular manner, and any unauthorized seizure should be effectively stopped. The attorneys continued discussing the merits of the case and incidentally making threats of further litigation should the present tribunal refuse to grant their interests.

The members of the court busied themselves drafting a resolution which was finally presented and passed. Selectman Christopherson dissenting. The document is as follows:

In the matter of the petition of the Big Cottonwood Power company asking the court to accept the new road and to condemn the old road and expropriate to a point about twenty rods below the reservoir of said company, and asking further that the old road be maintained as a public highway, the court do hereby order that the construction of said new road, be declared of no further use to the public, and that said old road be by this court abandoned.

We recommend that the request of the company be granted on conditions that any defects or depressions that may appear by settling or other causes in the new road to be repaired by the company, and that the company shall further keep in good repair at their own expense the bridge across the Big Cottonwood creek at the upper point of the new road for a period of ten years.

The passage of the resolution settled the matter before the county court, and all parties seemed satisfied to have the matter come before the district court.

Judge Judd appeared in behalf of the territory and made a formal demand for a writ on the county treasurer for the sum of \$474.10, the proportion of territorial and the territorial school taxes due from redemption for the years 1892 and 1894. A request was made for a writ of \$4,039.96, due to the same municipalities for taxes on property bought in by the county that had not been redeemed.

Both requests were refused, based on the ruling of the supreme court that the former county administration had exceeded the limit of indebtedness, and in approving the money belonging to the territory that had incurred an illegal indebtedness.

These proceedings were simply a formality to bring the much disputed question to a test in the higher courts. Judge McKay appeared and filed an itemized bill in the J. W. Farrell claim. The voluminous document was placed on file.

In the matter of alleged outrageous charges on the part of the sheep inspectors, Attorney Whitemore handed in an opinion holding that it was the duty of the inspector to inspect as many herds of sheep in one day as he conveniently could. If he was guilty of charging fees in excess of the legal limit, it was the duty of the county clerk which had appointed him to look into the alleged irregularities, and if warranted by an investigation remove him.

It will be remembered that complaints were made at the last session of the court that a deputy sheep inspector had refused to inspect more than one herd a day in order to pile up mileage for the State. Dr. Draper, in addition to that charge \$3 per day for each herd inspected.

Petitions for relief from alleged erroneous tax sales were received from Albert Capson, Sarah C. Taylor and Henry Dinwoodey, and in each case referred to the county attorney.

A request from County Clerk Stanton for two probate court records was granted.

County Recorder Crismon asked to have a new long-distance telephone put in his office at an additional cost of \$9 per month. The matter was placed in the hands of the selectmen.

A retail liquor license was granted to E. C. Wareski of Murray, after which adjournment was taken for one week.

## Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

## DR. RICE'S CREAM MAKING POWDER

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## Rich Red Blood

Is the Foundation of the Wonderful Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## That is Why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases.

## That is Why it overcomes That Tired Feeling, strengthens the nerves, gives energy in place of exhaustion.

## That is Why the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla have increased year after year, until it now requires for its production the largest Laboratory in the world.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

## Hood's Pills

every box, easy to take, easy to digest. 10 cents.

## HERE YOU ARE!

## JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

Christmas is coming and you are looking for presents. Why not come and see our stock? We have goods suitable for old and young. True, we don't keep toys, but we have Air Guns, Footballs, Baseballs, Bats, Boxing Gloves, Skates, Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs and such goods as every youth and small boy delights in. Then we have Kodaks from \$5 to \$30. The pocket Kodak is a marvel of perfection, being interesting and instructive, both to old and young. It will take a picture 1 1/2 by 2 inches and is truly an educator. Come and see us.

## BROWNING BROS.,

155 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

2401 Washington Ave., Ogden, Utah.

## Burlington Route

## NEW SERVICE.

## -TAKE-

## Rio Grande Western Railway

## RAILWAY.

## EVENING TRAIN.

Leaving Salt Lake City, 7:40 p. m. Connecting Daily with

## BURLINGTON ROUTE

Train No. 2, at Denver, for Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

Through Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars, Buffet Cars, Secure Tickets at H. G. W. Ry. Office, 15 West Second South Street.